1:Spier E-5 (1918) 1928
NT14 Plateau Yumans NT14
Havasupai

animal at bay. They are bred to furnish good hunters, and castrated.[1] Dogs are called by name; such as *wakwaddid*, labia minora (a male dog), *gi'n,ikdwaid*, referring to age, the dog having gray hair, and *ldêa*, painted (a brown dog with white patches.) Any dog is called to *'gaiyd*, *súgd*, *súgd*, dog, come, come, and driven off with *sst'*, *sdmlgd*, go away.

Preparation of Food

Primitive peoples have more methods of preparing their food than they are commonly credited with. The Havasupai, for instance, have innumerable ways of preparing corn, only a few of which—the result of casual observation—are recorded here.

The grinding slab, on which nearly all wild and cultivated seeds are ground, is roughly rectangular, 80 by 50 cm., by 10 cm. thick. A smaller slab, carried with a moving camp, is 60 by 30 cm. A shallow oval, but nearly rectangular, depression is pecked in one face with a hammerstone. The stone of which they are made is so tough that the process of producing a proper trough is very lengthy: on this account they are highly prized. The mano (*va'ha'djd'a*) is roughly a prolate spheroid, 17–22 cm. long, with short diameters of 7.5 and 10 cm. The woman sits in front of the slab which rests flat on the ground, with its face slightly tilted toward her. The corn, beans, etc., are first pounded with the end of the mano, and then crushed with a pounding, rocking motion of the stone. The meal is brushed off forward with the side of the hand into a tray basket. The chaff is separated by swinging the basket, throwing its contents into the air, and at the same time blowing off the lighter particles.[2] The clean meal is then replaced on the slab to be pulverized by grinding with an additional slight rocking motion, forward and back, and to a lesser extent sideways. There can be no doubt that the shape of the metate depression and mano among Indians in general is in part the result of the miller's movements. When not in use, the grinding slab is turned upside down with one edge resting on the mano to keep it clear of the ground. A brush is used for cleaning the metate. This is a bundle of mescal leaf fiber, 20 cm. long., bound with a cord for a distance of 4 or 5 cm. at the center.

Stone mortars (*[4]wigwetu'tid*; *[4]wi*, stone, *gwe*, something, *tútid*, to pound) are also used for pounding corn, piñon nuts, or dried meat. These measure 15 to 20 cm., with a hollow 10 cm. in diameter. The pestle (*va'ha'djd'a*, mano) is also stone.

[1] Dogs are not used for transportation, nor eaten so far as I know. The dogs of sixty years ago are said to resemble those of today, which in turn are in general similar to the North American breeds figured by Allen. Is it possible that they are relatively unmixed and therefore worth study?

[2] Illustrated in Mason, O. T., (k), Plate 100.

[1.e., hunting dogs.—Analyst]